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FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TEN THOUSAND ARE WAITING FOR A SIGNAL

Walker Lake Indian Reservation Will Be Throw Open to Settlement By Miners.

RUSH TO COMMENCE
AT NOON TODAY

Deputies Stop Illegal Locations
But More Trouble Is Feared
—A Number of Shooting
Affrays Are Reported.

HAWTHORNE, Nev., Oct. 28.—The eve of the opening of the Walker Lake Indian reservation finds all ready to rush. All day long intense excitement prevailed in the village but tonight nearly all the searchers for mining claims had taken their departure to set up camps along the boundary of the reservation.

White flags mark the miles and miles of lines which the eager hunters are prohibited from crossing until noon tomorrow. Indian police and deputy sheriffs who have traversed the boundary conservatively estimate that there are at least ten thousand men ready to scramble for favored positions on the reservation. Hawthorne contributed about 3,000 while more than that number went out from Yerington. Hundreds of people left from various stations, where they had been camped along the railroad.

Will Be Spectacular Races.
The races-to-points where the richest mineral land is supposed to lie promises to be spectacular in the extreme. Automobiles, horses and all manner of conveyances will be used in making the trip around the southwest end of the lake, while those coming from the east side of the body of water will use launches brought here from San Francisco tonight. A ferry system will also be established.

At a mass meeting of miners held in the court house last night, it was reported that a number of launches were being placed in the water on the eastern side of the lake, contrary to the rules, and a number of deputies, who were authorized to remove them, carried out their instructions today.

Where they found the boats were too heavy to move, they were temporarily dismantled of some parts of their machinery, which will not be turned over to the owners until tomorrow.

Many Illegal Notices.
A half hundred deputies also reported at the meeting that in scouring the reservation they had found that twenty illegal locations had been made, and that they had destroyed monuments wherever they had been erected.

The papers or location notices were removed and when these were read it was found that the names of a number of prominent people were attached to them. No arrest will be made of the people who had illegally secured locations unless the offense is repeated. The principal points to which the rush will be made are Dutchman, Willow, Rose, and Cat Creeks, either dry beds or flowing streams running into the southwestern part of the lake. Specimens from claims adjoining these creeks show gold.

Hawthorne, which is an old town, has taken on new life since the publication of the proclamation authorizing the opening of the reservation. The hotels are filled to overflowing, stores are rapidly being emptied of their stocks, and gambling places and saloons are crowded.

Shooting Affairs Reported.

A number of shooting affrays have been reported. The most trouble was caused on account of drunkenness, but in some cases pistols were drawn in disputes over pistols. Several men tried to ride off with others' horses, but they were promptly brought to halt under cover of a revolver. One man riding a horse insisted that it was his and a shooting scrape was imminent, when a friend of the two claimants appeared and quelled the trouble. It was found that a mistake had been made on account of the similar appearance of the animals.

More than half the men who will make the rush tomorrow intend to head for the abandoned Arastra mine near Dutchman creek, and if any conflicts occur, it will probably be at this point.

It is generally conceded that no attention will be paid to the law passed by the miners to have fire arms kept off the reservation.

Sheriff J. F. Bradley and Sub-Indian Agent Robert Lovegrove have instructed their deputies to center about the western side of Walker lake, where they believe trouble will most probably occur. Many are surprised that the opening is not to be conducted under the supervision of United States troops.

Grant Powder Blast as Signal.
Pacific Coast time will govern the opening, which will be at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow. The signal for opening will be a great blast of giant powder which will be set off at Grant mountain, just above Dutchman creek, under the direction of Sub-Agent Lovegrove. Time will be kept by a committee consisting of Lovegrove, Fred Dalewood and James H. Sullivan. After the rese-

vation has been opened, a district which will probably be known as Walker Lake mining district, will be formed.

Claims to mining property will be recorded in Esmeralda, Churchill and Lyon counties.

Many townspeople and others, who do not intend to participate in the mad rush will assemble to watch the race.

Those who will enter the reservation from the Yerington side will come over the mountains and will speed down hill a foot.

Hundreds who left Yerington will not cross the Walker mountain range, which skirts Walker lake on the west, but will search for claims in the copper region southeast of Yerington.

The mountains near here are dotted tonight with thousands of flickering lights that mark the comos along the boundary.

Perfect weather prevails and the atmosphere is so clear that one can see for a great distance.

Charge of Mismanagement.

THORNE, Nev., Oct. 28.—That the grossest kind of mismanagement occurred in preparing for opening the Walker Lake Indian reservation is the charge made by Frank J. Parks, special agent of the United States general land office at Carson, Nevada, who arrived at Thorne tonight. Parks tonight telephoned to the general land office at Washington that hundreds of men have broken through the lines all through the territory and that the Indian police are unable to cope with the situation.

MORE PUBLIC LAND SALES

Commissioner's Report Shows
Increased Revenues.

Considering Establishment of
Parks to Preserve Ruins
In the Southwest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The annual report of the commissioner of the general land office, which was made public today, shows that the total receipts for the year ended June 30th were \$7,585,824, an increase over the preceding year of \$507,712. The total area of the land disposed of in 1905, 187 acres, an increase of 2,374,665 acres. All of the recommendations made by Commissioner Richards, in his report of a year ago, are renewed except in the instances where congress already has taken the action requested.

Under a bill passed by the last session of congress, the land office has under consideration the establishment of various parks to protect the prehistoric ruins of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, which recently were made the subject of a report by Professor Edgar L. Hewitt.

ALASKA'S MANY NEEDS

Territorial Government Is
Greatly Desired.

Present School Provision and
Life Saving Stations Entirely Inadequate.

SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—Hon. Thomas Cole, of Fairbanks, Alaska, is in the city on his way East, to Washington.

"The people of Alaska," he said, "are more interested in securing a territorial form of government than in anything else that is before them at present. We don't mean, of course, to go into all the ramifications of local self government, into township and county organizations, as is done in the older settled countries, we simply wish, and it is a natural want of American citizens to be empowered to legislate for ourselves."

"We are anxious to secure as much governmental assistance as we can for road construction in Alaska.

"The present provision for schools away from the incorporated towns is meager and unsatisfactory, and people in many places have to educate their own children after paying their revenue to the government. We look for more government assistance than this additional line."

"Alaska is only neglected in the matter of life saving stations along the dangerous coasts. Navigators should be given a great deal more protection."

DEED OF SEPARATION NOT YET SIGNED

Duchess of Marlborough Is Not In
Possession of Her Two Sons,
Who Are With Father.

LODGE, Oct. 28.—Sir George Henry Lodge, acting as solicitor for the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, says he is authorized to state that no deed of separation between them has been signed and that the Duchess has been signed and that the children of the couple are not in the custody of the Duchess, but are with their father at Blenheim Castle.

The text of the solicitor's statement is as follows: "The Duke of Marlborough and members of his family, and the Marquis of Blandford, and Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill, the duke's son, are in the residence at Blenheim."

The report that a deed of separation already has been signed by crawling

PASSENGERS ENTRAPPED IN TWO SUBMERGED CARS

Electric Train Plunges Through Trestle, Carrying Nearly
One Hundred Persons To Death

TIDE ROSE OVER THE WRECK, PREVENTING RESCUE UNTIL HOURS AFTER THE DISASTER OCCURRED—CAUSE OF CATASTROPHE NOT CERTAIN—FORTY-FOUR BODIES RECOVERED AT A LATE HOUR—STORIES OF TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES TOLD BY MEN AND WOMEN WHO ESCAPED FROM ONE CAR

through a window of the rear car

and swimming ashore.

Bridge Had Been Inspected.

The man who attends the bridge declared that the bridge had been opened about thirty minutes before the train came along. A yacht passed through. He said that he saw the bridge was properly closed and that the tracs were inspected. He cannot explain why the rails turned as they did.

A man dying at the hospital is named Vincent, residence unknown, with a fractured skull. Oreste Roy Meatiello, supposed to be a resident of Atlantic City, is also at the hospital badly injured.

Officials Investigate.

Cooker Guiskill personally hurried to the scene and made a minute investigation of the twisted track, and will summon a jury tomorrow to

investigate the removal of the cars, a critical examination of the equipment can be made in order that the cause of the accident may be determined.

"All efforts are being made to learn the names of the passengers on the train. The bodies recovered are being placed in charge of undertakers to await identification. The equipment of the train is entirely new, having been in service but a few weeks and is believed to have been perfect in every respect. The train had, leaving Pleasantville, seventy-nine passengers, of whom twenty-three have been accounted for as being safe, and it is believed that several more escaped.

The motorman, Walter T. Scott, was drowned. The conductor, J. O. Curtis, and the brakeman, R. B. Wood, escaped. Eleven bodies have been recovered."

List of Dead and Injured.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 28.—Among the dead are:

WALTER SCOTT of Atlantic City, motorman.

FRANK DESASONO, bandman of Royal Artillery band.

J. P. DEMSEY AND WIFE, of Camden.

Five bodies thus far recovered not identified:

VINCENT INNELLI, member of Royal Artillery band.

FRASQUELLI MASSEI, Philadelphia.

P. ANGUEROS, bandman.

Among the injured are: H. B. Joseph, real estate man of Philadelphia; Joseph Devito, manager of the Royal Artillery band, severely injured about the head and ribs; Orest R. Matiello, Philadelphia; John Dougherty, Philadelphia, severely injured. He broke his way through a window and escaped after being in the water. Andrew D. Taylor, electrician, Camden, injured severely; W. H. Stuart, Winona, N. J.; Frank Deveril, Philadelphia; Joseph Debito, manager Royal Artillery band, Philadelphia; Angelo Fazio, Philadelphia; Andrew D. Taylor, Camden; Ida Dolan, Florence, N. J.; Edward Morgan, Scranton, Pa.; George Metcalf, Philadelphia; H. B. Joseph, Camden.

On this list, it is believed most of them will die. They are suffering from bruised limbs and other serious injuries.

Cause of the Wreck.

The accident was due to a "rail turning it." It appears that the rail which was an outside one, on the right hand side, coming down must have been out of plumb about an eighth of an inch. The sharp flange of the electric car caught this, and twisted it inward. Had it spread instead of twisting inward, the accident never would have happened.

This twist threw the first car off the track and into the water. The result was that the second and third cars were dragged with it, and while the third was descending the rear portion struck a piece of the abutment, hung there for a short time, and then slid into the water.

But this first stop saved several lives. A number of men and women leaped out of the windows and the rear door, either into the water or caught hold of a post and were rescued. It was stated that fully 80 to 100 passengers were aboard, mostly all crowded into the first and second cars. These are engulfed. Among the passengers were twenty members of the Royal Artillery band, who were on their way here from Philadelphia. One or two bodies of the band men were recovered early in the afternoon.

When the third car dropped into the water, Henry Roemer was in the act of crawling from a window. Freeing himself with an effort and being a strong swimmer, he set about to help others. Swimming along the side of the fast sinking car, he kicked out the glass and swam to the piling of the bridge, where he held fast until rescued.

Joseph Kylor, of Camden, was among those who went over board with the cars, but he kicked himself loose and escaped from a wind and swam to the piling of the bridge, where he held fast until rescued.

The First Rescuer.

Charles Tassler, a merchant, was the first to reach the scene of the wreck. He secured an axe, jumped on top of the submerged car, and began to chop through to liberate the imprisoned passengers. The task was a difficult one, and he was unable to rescue many. He managed to get some women out.

T. C. Smith of Newfield, and A. B. Kelly of Jeffersonville, N. J., who were passengers on the train, got off

the cars and began to chop through to liberate the imprisoned passengers. The task was a difficult one, and he was unable to rescue many. He managed to get some women out.

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down, and finally grabbed a body. I came up with it and discovered that I had rescued some other man. I dove two times more, and each time I brought up a strange man. The fourth time I went down, I reached my husband, and succeeded in finding him safely ashore."

Mrs. McDonald is now at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Townsend in this city and her husband is with her. Both are pretty well bruised and suffering from shock.

J. H. Deford, a trainman, who was on the meadows about fifty yards from the bridge when the accident occurred, said:

"I was looking out of my bunk window and noticed the train as it entered the bridge. As I looked, I saw it give a twist, and the next instant the whole train went over into the water. I hurried over to do what I could and caught two dead bodies and saved one man. As we were working the tide began to rise and the cars which only showed the tops, gradually disappeared. I can well imagine the horrible state of affairs that existed within the cars. There were hats, coats and umbrellas and every sort of wearing apparel floating around on the surface."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 28.—Nineteen bodies have just been brought into the improvised morgue, and a diver who has made a thorough inspection of the submerged cars stated that at least thirty bodies were still in the wreck. It is impossible to identify any of the newly recovered up to now numbers forty-four.

**GAS EXPLODES;
TWO ARE DEAD**

Five Two-Story Buildings

Demolished.

Many Persons Injured in Catastrophe and One Is Missing.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 28.—Two persons were killed, one is missing four were seriously injured and twenty more were more or less injured in a terrific explosion of natural gas, which completely demolished five two-story buildings at Coffeyville, Kansas, at noon today.

The dead:

JESSE ROSS, negro.

MRS. J. E. McDANIEL.

Missing: Young son of C. J. Clemon, grocer.

The seriously injured: C. J. Clemon, grocer; C. T. Rice, a cab man; Mrs. Pearl Kehler, 3½-year-old son of Mrs. Kehler.

It is supposed that the gas escaped from a leaking main somewhere in the block, and that after a sufficient quantity had accumulated, it became ignited, causing the explosion.

ENTERED HIS OWN HOUSE AND WAS LOCKED UP

Related Citizen Nearly Shot While

Trying to Get Through a Window.

OAKLAND, Oct. 28.—Mistaken for a burglar, Forrest Adams, residing at 536 Madison street, narrowly escaped being shot last night by two neighbors, Leslie Rice and Rudolph Gutpher. Adams arrived home about 9 o'clock, finding the front door locked, he attempted to get in through the window by climbing through a rear window when he was discovered by Rice and Gutpher. While Rice watched the man Gutpher rushed home and secured a shot gun, and at the same time informed the police. Adams was ordered from his porch and despite his protests, was taken to jail. Later his wife returned home and was told of the incident. She called at the police station and explained to Captain Patterson that the supposed burglar was her husband. Adams was released.

**FINANCIAL REPORT
BY CUBAN TREASURER**

Island Republic Is Felling Deficit

Tell Everybody About Kryptok Glasses

A great many people are wearing two pairs of glasses, who would be glad indeed to use one pair. Many who wear the old style double glass with the seam across or piece pasted on, would prefer a glass that had no lines across it to spoil their looks and make them look old.

Tell them of the Kryptok, the lens that gives far and near vision in one pair of glasses; no lines across, no pieces pasted on.

OTHER OPTICAL GOODS
Perfect fitting glasses from \$2.50. Examination free.



2015 Mariposa St., Fresno
San Francisco (4), Oakland,
Sacramento and Stockton.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR



S. R. La Rue

From the San Joaquin Valley Farmer

Here is a "candidate" without guile, subterfuge, or chicanery. Clean, capable, honest, sober and steadfast in his convictions of right, no man stands better before the people of the county than Bob LaRue of Malaga. He has impressed the voters everywhere as a quiet, gentlemanly fellow, devoid of parasite, strut or pomposity—just a plain blunt man who loves honesty for honesty's sake—without frills or furbelows; a man from the everyday walks of life, who knows what it is to make a living by honest toil, and who is, therefore, in sympathy with the toiling masses, and especially the farmers of the county, among whom he is proud to count himself an humble citizen.

These characteristics make of Mr. La Rue an ideal candidate and should elect him to office on November 6th.

5 Acre Alfalfa Tracts

Monday morning we place on sale 40 acres of the Chandler tract in 5 acre lots.

This land is located on Whites Bridge road, near the city limits, and has a very fine stand of alfalfa.

The terms are one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent interest.

Water right.

J. Fred Ewing, President.

W. M. McDaniel,

Vice-President.

Knight & Ewing Co.

Phone Main 78. 1118 J St.

LOOK!

Cash or Credit

Just as You Say

Come and see our full line of
FURNITURE CARPETS
LINOLEUM MATTING
AND GO-CARTS

FINE UPHOLSTERING A
SPECIALTY

Bowling & Brooks

1909 Fresno St. 1118 J St.

TESTIMONY OF GREAT PHYSICIANS

To the Truth and Reality of the Christian Religion.

Rev. Arthur Polk Brown last evening addressed himself particularly to physicians in his series of discourses on the opinion of the learned professors as to Christianity. His subject was "Testimonies of Great Physicians to the Greatest Physician of the Ages." He said:

"Matt. 8:17-18. And healed all that were sick; that it might be fulfilled which was spoken through Isaiah the prophet, saying, Himself took our infirmities, and bare our diseases."

"The healing of this sick is one of the noblest callings on earth. Our Saviour did not despise the title of 'The Great Physician.' His ministry was devoted quite as much to the healing of the sick as to preaching. The kindly mention of Luke, the beloved physician, shows that the Apostles still had fellowship with those who were skilled in the healing art. Letting alone the question of divine healing, which would take a whole evening for its discussion, I believe that we are to study out and use every means God has put in Nature for the restoration of health, not forgetting that the prayer of faith is still remarkably efficient in healing many cases, and an always welcome synergist with the medicines of the physician. In speaking to the medical fraternity tonight, I address you as brothers in a common cause, for I myself have been in the doctor's offices, in the medical school and the hospitals as a student, and everywhere I have had the liveliest interest in the progress and advance of your noble science. Our callings have much in common, each under peculiar obligation to the weak and sick, each as expected to risk life and health for the saving of others' lives, each under a code of ethics that implies conscientious service to the needy whether they can repay or not, each much bear many of the weighty secrets of men unrevealed, each must be content to be often entangled, misinterpreted, and abused by those we have labored most to help, each must often go without appreciation of our most strenuous endeavors, each must respond to the call of duty day or night, and know no hours absolutely our own, each must seek to restore health, not only of body, but of mind and soul, and each will do best when we follow closely the teachings of the Great Physician.

Eminent Physicians' Views.

"Strangely enough, many doctors see so much of the sin and material squalor of life, see the hidden sources of disease and trouble so frequently that they lose faith in human nature and finally in God. Dealing mainly with physical forces and agencies, they often fail to discern the soul, and its Spiritual Father, God. To help such doubters I have gleaned these words:

"John Abercrombie, Scottish noted physician, said in addressing a graduating class of medical students: 'Cultivate an acquaintance with these important truths by a daily and careful study of the Holy Scriptures. By daily prayer seek the pardon of your sins through Jesus Christ, the only mediator. When in doubt with regard to any piece of conduct, try it by this test: is it agreeable to the law of God? will it bear the reflection of a dying hour? will it stand at the bar of Omnipotence? Thus, living under the eye of the Almighty, you may look for a peace of mind which can not be enjoyed in any other way. You may look for the blessing of God on all your concerns, and through Jesus Christ an inheritance in the resurrection of the just.'

"Wrote David Hayes Agnew, one of America's greatest surgeons: 'I am asked what I think of Christ and the Bible. The Bible I believe to be the revelation from heaven, the infallible word of God. I believe in Jesus Christ, the eternal Son of God, God-man, through whose imputed merits alone any mortal can be saved. The historic Christ is the hope of the church, and the life of our civilization.'

"Sir Risdon Bennett, president of the Royal Society of Physicians for many years, wrote: 'It has been truly said that the real evidence of Christianity is in its power. And how can we look round the world and fail to see proof of this power wherever the gospel is known, among all races of mankind, all classes of society, all ranks of intellect. What is there comparable to the religion of Christ in promoting the happiness and welfare of mankind? The full influence of its power, even as regards the present life, we have yet indeed to see; and we can but faintly appreciate the inestimable light it shed on the life to come, the full glory of which has yet to be revealed.'

"Sir Thomas Brown wrote: 'I dare, without usurpation, assume the honorable title of a Christian. I am of the same belief my Saviour taught the Apostles disseminated. I desire to exercise my faith in the most difficult point; for to credit ordinary and visible effects is not faith, but persuasion. I believe He was dead and buried, and rose again, and desire to see Him in His glory, rather than to contemplate him in his couch of sepulture.'

"Sir Andrew Clark, president of the Royal Society, says: 'No one with any wide experience, such as my own, can doubt how vast, how terrible, how far-reaching, are the sins and sufferings of men today, as they have been in all days; no one can doubt for a moment, whatever he may credit, that human remedies have been tried and failed. No one can doubt who has had adequate opportunities of observation, adequate powers of reflection, that there is one remedy, and that remedy is to be found in the person and work of Jesus Christ.'

"James David Forbes wrote: 'I now resolved to devote a more definite time before going to bed for reading the Bible, which shall include a short but clear self-examination. Keep me in your vain and overbearing spirit; let me have a thorough sense of my own ignorance and weakness, and keep me through trials and troubles of a transitory state in body and soul unto everlasting life, for Jesus Christ's sake.'

"John Purdie Gray, for thirty years superintendent of New York Insane Asylum, wrote: 'The strongest safeguard against suicide in the sense of man's responsibility to his Creator for all human conduct, including the keeping of our lives, if the sense of accountability to the future is gone, no consideration of one's duty to one's family, to society, or self can ever answer the arguments of the suicide. It is indeed a remorse which makes cowards of us all; but it is also the voice which points to the higher responsibilities for all our acts. Let me warn you against the teachings of any so-called philosophy and sentimentalism which tends to disregard the divine truths of the Bible, and of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.'

"Samuel C. E. Hahnemann, founder of the homeopathic system, said in his last illness to his wife: 'Each man here below works according to the gifts and strength Providence hath given him, and it is only before the fallible tribunal of man that degrees of merit are acknowledged, not so before that of

you not be in honor bound to get that remedy for him and so cure him? Is not your study all directed to this end, the keeping up of all possible remedies? And may I call your attention to the fact that many sicknesses are caused by sin, hearts, inner despair and hopelessness, the sense of hopelessness against some bad habit. And there is just one known and effective remedy for every such lack of spiritual vitality—the touch of the Great Physician, Jesus, who need him in your own heart, to keep you clean, sweet, and wholesome in spirit and mind the sicknesses you encounter, and him for your patients, many of whom would get well fast if the heart were only made sound once more. The world is hungry today for healing of soul, for the balm of Gilead that can ease the heartache, and Jesus alone has the secret. It's your duty to minister all you can to the removal of the causes, and not merely to treat symptoms. Is it not called quackery to treat superficially and not dig down the root causes of disease and remove them? Your profession and mine alike stand for restoring normal, whole man to those who have gotten out of tune and faltered. I would urge you to get that same, well-balanced religion that will give both soul and mind and their normal healthy exercise. A man is unbalanced who cultures the body and neglects the body, he is unhealthy, too, while he who cultures the body and neglects the mind is an ignoramus, what shall we call the deficiency of him who neglects the soul, the highest, divinest part of him, that links him with heaven and eternity, that gives meaning and purpose to life, and leads his life in God's best possible way?'

Henry Drummond.

"When Henry Drummond spoke these plain truths to the medical students of New York, he who wrote those epoch-making book, 'Natural Law of the World,' and 'The Ascent of Man,' he got to the bottom of the students' hearts with his straightforward, manly way of presenting the truth, and hundreds of medical students and doctors quietly gave their lives over into the keeping of Jesus Christ. You could not better if you are serious in a desire for the best things than to read his books along with your Bible. Hear what he says in one address: 'The moment a man allows his body to rule, this is sin, against God and Nature. One night years ago there was a meeting of the White Cross society. The meeting had argued that sin was not natural; one of the professors said, "That's a gaudy notion." The sin you heard of tonight is natural.' And the students to a man blessed him out of the room. It is not natural to be invited, not natural for the man to be dead and the body to rule. Sin is the subordination of the man to the beast.'

"Valentine Mott says: 'My desire is to live that I may worship and enjoy, for the balance of my life, a feeling of the presence of my Almighty Father and that through my Lord and Saviour I may be brought to partake of a small portion of His everlasting happiness. If for no temporary object my life has been spared, one thing I am sure of—that I have lived to be changed from a sceptic to a full believer in the Divinity of my Saviour.'

"Benjamin Rush wrote: 'I know there is an objection among many people to the study of the Holy Scriptures. By daily prayer seek the pardon of your sins through Jesus Christ, the only mediator. When in doubt with regard to any piece of conduct, try it by this test: is it agreeable to the law of God? will it bear the reflection of a dying hour? will it stand at the bar of Omnipotence? Thus, living under the eye of the Almighty, you may look for a peace of mind which can not be enjoyed in any other way.'

"John Wesley said in addressing a graduating class of medical students: 'Cultivate an acquaintance with these important truths by a daily and careful study of the Holy Scriptures. By daily prayer seek the pardon of your sins through Jesus Christ, the only mediator. When in doubt with regard to any piece of conduct, try it by this test: is it agreeable to the law of God? will it bear the reflection of a dying hour? will it stand at the bar of Omnipotence? Thus, living under the eye of the Almighty, you may look for a peace of mind which can not be enjoyed in any other way.'

"Declaration of Scientists.

"Many more individual testimonies, too many to give, I have in my library, but I close with a collective declaration of 800 scientists and leading authorities in Great Britain, signed by them and now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Eng. It speaks for itself.

"We, the undersigned, students of the natural sciences, desire to express our sincere regret that researches into scientific truth are perverted by some in our own times into occasion for casting doubt upon the truth and authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. We conceive that it is impossible for the Word of God, as written in the book of Nature, and God's Word written in Holy Scripture, to contradict each other, however much they may appear to differ. We are not forgetful that physical science is not complete, but is only in a condition of progress, and that at present our infinite reason enables us to see through a glass darkly; and we confidently believe that that time will come when the two roads will be soon to agree in every particular. We can but deplore that natural science should be looked upon with suspicion by many who do not make a study of it, merely on account of the unadvised manner in which some are placing it in opposition to Holy writ. We believe it is the duty of every scientific student to investigate Nature simply for the purpose of elucidating truth, and that if he finds that some of his results appear to be in contradiction to the written Word, or rather to his own interpretations of it, which may be erroneous, he should not presumptuously affirm that his own conclusions must be right, and the statements of Scripture wrong, or rather above the

two side by side till it shall please God to allow us to see the manner in which they may be reconciled, and, instead of insisting upon the seeming indifference between science and scripture, it would be as well to rest in faith upon the points in which they agree.' Among the distinguished men signing this will the most eminent are: Sir George Brewster, Sir John Clark, Sir Risdon Bennett, Sir George McLeish and 800 more.

The Good Physician.

"Jesus was our greatest model as to the ethics of healing. He had a profound respect for the personality of the one he helped and used their training and faith as a help to his own virtue of healing. He also loved and respected life, even the lowliest, as you must do to be successful. No experimenting, trifling with the life or health of the patient will you tolerate for a moment. If you are honorable doctors you will protect the life even of the unborn to the uttermost, by your advice and your practice, and your refraining from secret practice. You will set yourself with strenuous firmness against all the modern flippancy that trifles with the very sources of life and health, and try to build up a sound, sane, wholesome life. You are to try your best to defend your own selfish gain by keeping people healthy, and a high tribute it is to your honor that physicians are put in charge of the public health in sanitation, inspection and all general preventions against the spread of disease. Can you not co-operate with the churches most fully in stopping the spread of the disease of sin, in sanctify isolation of moral infection, in toning up the health of men's consciences and spiritual life, in bringing to each one your help to live a better life? You have unexampled opportunity in the sickness to warn of the results of sinful indulgences on the body as well as the soul. You stand when a word will weigh a ton in healing men. I know many doctors who are loyal to the honest truth even at the risk of losing their patient. But you need more than this. If there was a new remedy discovered for some disease, and you had a patient sick with that trouble, would

you not be in honor bound to get that remedy for him and so cure him? Is not your study all directed to this end, the keeping up of all possible remedies? And may I call your attention to the fact that many sicknesses are caused by sin, hearts, inner despair and hopelessness, the sense of hopelessness against some bad habit. And there is just one known and effective remedy for every such lack of spiritual vitality—the touch of the Great Physician, Jesus, who need him in your own heart, to keep you clean, sweet, and wholesome in spirit and mind the sicknesses you encounter, and him for your patients, many of whom would get well fast if the heart were only made sound once more. The world is hungry today for healing of soul, for the balm of Gilead that can ease the heartache, and Jesus alone has the secret. It's your duty to minister all you can to the removal of the causes, and not merely to treat symptoms. Is it not called quackery to treat superficially and not dig down the root causes of disease and remove them? Your profession and mine alike stand for restoring normal, whole man to those who have gotten out of tune and faltered. I would urge you to get that same, well-balanced religion that will give both soul and mind and their normal healthy exercise. A man is unbalanced who cultures the body and neglects the body, he is unhealthy, too, while he who cultures the body and neglects the mind is an ignoramus, what shall we call the deficiency of him who neglects the soul, the highest, divinest part of him, that links him with heaven and eternity, that gives meaning and purpose to life, and leads his life in God's best possible way?'

Henry Drummond.

"When Henry Drummond spoke these plain truths to the medical students of New York, he who wrote those epoch-making book, 'Natural Law of the World,' and 'The Ascent of Man,' he got to the bottom of the students' hearts with his straightforward, manly way of presenting the truth, and hundreds of medical students and doctors quietly gave their lives over into the keeping of Jesus Christ. You could not better if you are serious in a desire for the best things than to read his books along with your Bible. Hear what he says in one address: 'The moment a man allows his body to rule, this is sin, against God and Nature. One night years ago there was a meeting of the White Cross society. The meeting had argued that sin was not natural; one of the professors said, "That's a gaudy notion." The sin you heard of tonight is natural.'

"Valentine Mott says: 'My desire is to live that I may worship and enjoy, for the balance of my life, a feeling of the presence of my Almighty Father and that through my Lord and Saviour I may be brought to partake of a small portion of His everlasting happiness. If for no temporary object my life has been spared, one thing I am sure of—that I have lived to be changed from a sceptic to a full believer in the Divinity of my Saviour.'

"John Wesley said in addressing a graduating class of medical students: 'Cultivate an acquaintance with these important truths by a daily and careful study of the Holy Scriptures. By daily prayer seek the pardon of your sins through Jesus Christ, the only mediator. When in doubt with regard to any piece of conduct, try it by this test: is it agreeable to the law of God? will it bear the reflection of a dying hour? will it stand at the bar of Omnipotence? Thus, living under the eye of the Almighty, you may look for a peace of mind which can not be enjoyed in any other way.'

"Declaration of Scientists.

"Many more individual testimonies, too many to give, I have in my library, but I close with a collective declaration of 800 scientists and leading authorities in Great Britain, signed by them and now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Eng. It speaks for itself.

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REST DAY AND THE WORKING MAN

Commands Federated Trades, for their Initiative for a Sunday Closing Law.

Dr. Thomas Boyd of the First Presbyterian church spoke last evening on "A Rest Day and the Workingman," the members of the Federated Trades, which has started a Sunday closing movement, being specially invited to attend. Dr. Boyd spoke as follows:

"The question as to what day shall be observed as a rest day does not call for much discussion. I have very high regard for the man who conscientiously keeps the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. But without going into the proof of it here I feel confident that the Christian world is warranted in the observance of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, or rest day. In every hour of human life the spiritual and the physical interact upon each other, and in their proper inter-relation each contributes to the strengthening of the other. Of this fundamental law of human nature the Sabbath is the perpetual symbol.

"This commandment has been spoken of as referring only to the Sabbath. This is a mistake. One half of it has to do with the six days. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy" is, so to speak, the religious part of it. The will of God for man is that he shall work. That is imperative. It is also the will of God that at the seventh day interval he shall cease his work and worship. Each is the complement of the other. He who never pauses to worship is rendered incapable of work. The ideal man is to be both a worker and a worshiper. God provides in this commandment for this ideal man—six days work, one day worship. Man is placed in a world which contains all that is necessary for his physical being, but to obtain it he must work. The soil is stored with the forces of life, but man must bend over it and smile it with labor before it will answer the demands of his need by making upon it. The harvest comes by the way of human work. Man needs bread, and works upon the soil; and the golden harvest is God's crown upon human labor. This fact of labor is not the result of the fall. It is part of the original intention, for man was placed in the garden of Eden "to dress it and to keep it." In the process of the centuries men have been discovering the secrets of God long locked up in the treasury of nature. These all, rightly understood and applied, minister to the possibilities of increased power to do the work that provides for the needs of the race. To that side of the commandment the vast mass of human beings are obedient, not willingly always, but of necessity."

"This being granted, the infinite love in perfect understanding of the need of His own creation, provides that every seventh day man should lay aside the tools of his craft and enter into the upper reaches of his life's possibilities. It is well worth a careful note that the old essential Hebrew idea of the Sabbath was not that of gloom, but rather of gladness. The Sabbath was a day of delight—holy day, a holiday, a day in which man found a cessation from toil, a time to think upon and to commune with the infinite, to stand erect, conscious of affinity with God, by all this he was to gain a better grip upon the work of the coming days. As he did so the integrity and justice of the things with which he had communed in the hours of rest touched and influenced him in all the hours of work. He delved deeply and measured justly and weighed righteously for six days because on the seventh he became conscious of the balances of the sanctuary and the righteousness of God. These two parts of this commandment are thus so interrelated that they can never be separated. To fail in obedience to one is to make it impossible to obey the other. Work makes worship, worship fits for work.

World's Busiest Days.

"These are the busiest days that humanity has ever seen, and we are in peril of putting all the emphasis on the work, and little if any on worship. We have easily let slide an amendment into this commandment—seven days shall thou labor—and have struck out all the rest. But there is no legislative half in which man may thus amend these commandments, not any in which they may be repealed. There are two items here for our consideration: It enjoins labor, as we have seen; it also enjoins rest. The day then was set apart of God for two things—for spiritual worship and for physical rest. It is meant to be a day of holy rest. It is a Sabbath unto the Lord your God. In the word of Jesus it is a day made for man, for that which makes a man a man, and not a brute. It is a day intended to serve our whole being. The great appeal of the day is not to our brute side. It is to that wherein we are affixed to God. It is the day of renewing acquaintance with God. The man who leaves God out and does not make it a holy day has not observed God's Sabbath, whatever he has done or left undone. Six days of the cry of the world is in our ears. One day of the cry of heaven and the eternal life. And how such a day is needed! Recall the familiar cartoon of the trusts, a great blotted, distended body surmounted by little head. It is the peril of our times that we make to ourselves great material possessions, while our souls shrivel. This rest day comes into our hard lives to train head and heart in the things of the eternal life. And yet what reckless use the many thousands make of it!

Day for Physical Rest.

"But the Sabbath is not only a day for spiritual worship, it is likewise a day for physical rest. Now, in our day the most of the violations of the Sabbath in a large way are traceable to two things: to the love of pleasure and to the prevailing lust of money. That this is a pleasure-loving age goes without the saying. Why our own little city spends tens of thousands of dollars annually for pleasure. That much of it is had upon the Sabbath day also goes without the saying. But a far larger infringement on the day is traceable to the prevailing lust for money. Business is carried on, or demands the presence of employees, so that there may be more money made, not so that there may be a better service of the people. Street cars are run, not that the people go to church and run about on the errands of the Lord, but that there may be more money at the end of the week. Baseball parks are not opened so that people may rest, but so that the managers and players may make money. It is greed versus holiness, and we have no need to blink the fact between ourselves. The Sabbath is not being observed more loosely in the interest of the better life of the nation, but against that interest, and in the service of commercialism. That is the fact on the side of the men who violate it in a large way.

"But all these enterprises cannot be carried on for the making of money, the meeting of this lust for greed, without labor. Who then in the last analysis expends his energies to make gain possible for these lusts? The work-

CITIZENSHIP RESPONSIBILITY

Pastor of the Congregational Church Outlined It.

Independence of the Citizen Is Less Important than Is Theorized.

A recognition of the solidarity of human society, its dependence and inter-dependence, was the keynote of the profound to his evening sermon delivered last evening by the Rev. Charles N. Queen, pastor of the Congregational church.

Mr. Queen said:

"Citizenship carries with it privileges and responsibilities securing the safety and perpetuity of the state, and the prosperity and happiness of its people.

"Birthrights and rights secured by naturalization suggest a civic compact involving mutual interests. Citizens are bound up together in all those things which conduce to the benefit of the commonwealth. Any other-minded social atmosphere is disintegrating, working harm to the citizen. There is a social, a commercial and a political solidarity. Together the people stand and their progress depends upon their

Theory of Independence.

"Independence is a sacred right. The rights and privileges of the individual citizen are paramount. But independence is more of theory, about which beautiful periods of oratory are ingeniously constructed upon fourth of July occasions and other times when the linguist has been given the right of way because of his liquid speech. Independence is declarative of dependence. Nothing stands alone. Everything must have a foundation. Everything is related and inter-related. When the independent is shown to be dependent, then there is no independence; nor can there be any independence in the altruistic sense. The correlation of interests in all spheres teaches the impossibility of getting on without an identity of interests.

A Civic Compact.

"One of California's greatest needs to-day is a Sunday law. We need it to save the commonwealth from utter moral decay, if not overthrow. Witness the awful moral condition of her chief metropolis. Corruption and crime rampant, moral sense dead, and the whole state under the blight of the curse. But aside from this general need, the man most interested in a rest day is the man who toils. He needs it, as we have already seen, for the same reasons that every other man needs it, and for this additional reason: That he may recuperate his wasted physical energies, that his life of service may be prolonged to himself, to his family and to the state.

"The commonwealth of California owes it to itself to enact a law that will guarantee to every man one day's rest in seven, that the best interests of the state may be preserved. How may such a law be secured? Largely, as it seems to me, through two channels—the church and the labor unions, not ignoring of course, or making secondary the newspapers and the influence of the general public.

Movement Started.

"I was present at M. Hermon, just above Santa Cruz, this summer at a large and representative conference of laymen and clergymen from 20 parts of the state, when this matter of a Sunday law or rest day came up for consideration. After very lengthy consideration of the subject, a large and influential committee was appointed to bring the question before the churches of the state. That committee is composed of such men as Bishops Nichols, Montgomery and Bell, together with Dr. Wilson, Billie and Brown of Oakland and others. But a something in one mind has occurred that has given me much encouragement, if not more: it is the enthusiastic way in which this question has been taken hold by the Federated council and trades unions of our own city. I think I see in their hearty and unanimous action a solution of the whole problem. The thousands of working men who will become directly interested through the action of our local unions will be a tremendous power in the next legislature. Personally I take great pride in the fact that this movement was inaugurated in Fresno. It has already behind it the promised assistance of every candidate in the legislature—one candidate has volunteered to present such a bill, if elected. Just what form this measure will take has not yet been fully determined, whether an amendment to the constitution or an enactment by the legislature. Yet whatever form it may take it will need the hearty cooperation of every citizen of the state who desires a rest day. The measure will be framed so that every man's religious views shall be recognized and none encroached upon, and yet so wisely framed as to insure to every citizen a rest day out of every seven days. For this let us labor and let us pray. Sir William Cecil, throwing aside his official robe at night, used to say, "Lie there, Lord Treasurer." So may we be able to make it possible for every working man in California to throw aside the week, "Lie there, world, business, temporality; lie there, and we awaken on Sunday morning just some of God to meet our Father afresh."

SEATTLE MAN WAS A BABY IN THE ARMY

Youngest Soldier in the Civil War Was Less than Ten Years of Age.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The controversy as to who was the youngest soldier of the civil war has probably been settled in favor of Percy Bryan of Seattle. He enlisted as a drummer boy in Company D, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers on August 22, 1862, at the age of 9 years and eight months. He was born October 22, 1852, in Kane County, Illinois, but enlisted from Mount Vernon, Iowa. After serving nearly a year he was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability. The pension office have investigated Bryan's war papers and found that his representations are correct. He will receive a tidy sum as back pension.

No Necessity in Fresno.

"There is no necessity for any place of business to be open in Fresno on Sunday. What necessity is there for it?

There are men who give an hour or two, or more, to business on Sunday, there is no necessity for it. The ice company feels itself compelled to keep its wagons going on Sunday through the summer, and I am sorry to say, a great many Christian people continue to make them feel this necessity. But it is not a necessity. The packing houses run seven days in the week, a something for which there is no necessity, for I can tell that those who pack green fruits refuse to receive fruit after Saturday noon that the pack may all be taken care of before night. And the last place of all that should be open is the saloon, and that is allowed to run wide open seven days in the week. Now all this is only by way of illustration. The men who are employed in all these businesses are entitled to a rest day. For what end? For greed, for gain.

Sunday Law the Remedy.

"Now, what is the remedy for all this? A Sunday law. Not a Sabbath law in the sense of attempting to make it a religious day by law. But a law whereby every man would have secured to him one day in seven as a rest day.

Legislation to that end would be constitutional. France has recently enacted such law. It passed the chamber of deputies by a vote of 574 to 1. It is one of the most, if not the most, stringent Sunday laws to be found on any statute book in the world. According to the provisions of this law, an commercial or industrial establishment, public or private, secular or religious, educational or benevolent, is permitted to work any employee more than six days in one week. The weekly period of rest must be twenty-four consecutive hours and it shall be on Sunday. Whenever the enforcement of such law may be found prejudicial to public interests, the establishment may be closed asso-

Rescued From Burning Hotel.

COLIMBUS, O., Oct. 28.—Eleven persons were rescued early today in a fire in the upper rooms of the Palmer hotel. The fire caught from defective wiring and cut off escape by the stairways. Firemen placed ladders and carried half suffocated men, women and children down in their night clothes. Four persons were seriously injured.

Los Angeles Wants the Fight.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28.—Manager Tom McNamee of the Pacific Athletic Club, today wired his Chicago representatives that he would give a purse of \$12,000 for the Gant-Herman fight for any date during December, January or February. The offer must be accepted by October 30th or it will be withdrawn.

"But all these enterprises cannot be carried on for the making of money, the meeting of this lust for greed, without labor. Who then in the last analysis expends his energies to make gain possible for these lusts? The work-

the penitentiary was cruel, or that the institutions for the unfortunate were being robbed of comforts and necessities, or that any institutions of the state were not being properly administered, again the citizen has the right to make public whatever administration. Loyalty demands his consideration of any serious violation of the integrity of the commonwealth.

Weakness Suggested.

"American citizenship has been charged with weakness at this point. The fear of business losses, or of political embarrassments, or of social opinion, or of the remark of the public, serve as an obstacle and the citizen allows the state to suffer. This is disloyalty, though it obtain without any intention of being disloyal. But on the other hand, Americanism has already most amply demonstrated that there are always men who regard the support and defense of the state above private advantage.

"The roots of citizenship run widely and deep, drawing nourishment from all human history, political fabricare are built upon the joys of whatever has gone before, employing and discarding, selecting and rejecting. Citizenship draws life from countries, from governments, from habits and customs, from literature, from morals and religion. Deep into history and far into racial existence may be found the roots of citizenship drawing nourishment and obtaining life. Lowell put it right when he spoke of our building upon our dead selves, only give it this setting, we are rooted and grounded in what has gone before.

Its Upward Trend.

"But citizenship has a fruitage. It is a tree growing up as well as rooting down. It branches up and out into the future. It bears promise of what is to be. Fortified in the past, it is to be glorified in the future. Essential progress is visible on every page of history. The tree is growing. In its conceptions of good government, tremendous progress has been made. In every age, evil citizens have been too many and bad rulers have dishonored many thrones. Just now every nation has some dishonor themselves and the state in private life as well as in public life. But it is the consensus of opinion that progress was never more rapid than in these later years. The world has now its best citizenship, which bears beautiful prophecy of a citizenship yet to be realized which will be much better than ours as ours is better than that of the vandals of Europe in the dark ages.

Love of Liberty.

"We have a citizenship prize-winning. "We love liberty which means the privilege of self-government. Liberty has many enemies. It is attacked from every side. Sometimes it appears that the traditional American Eagle has lost many feathers. The maintenance of our institutions is dependent upon the vigilance of the people. It requires an intelligent outlook upon the part of the people to keep from being represented in the halls of legislation by incompetent and improper persons. When the people require an intelligent outlook, and honest and honest appears.

"The paramount needs of the state should be familiar to the people. Ignorance is inexorable regarding the essential necessities. Passing through a crisis should serve to awaken and arouse to the needs of the times and conspire to meet those needs. Men must read and think, and being informed they will act intelligently. The citizen is only powerful for good when he is conscious that he is the government, governing, and being governed; that he holds the power and has the right to administer that power of government; that he is responsible to himself for himself; that he is one of many who have unity of interests; that the prosperity of the state is contingent upon a recognition of the solidarity of human society of which he is an integral part."

Citizen's Obligation.

"The moral obligations of citizenship outline themselves an dare manifested. To the state he owes respect and honor. Its constituted authority must be held in reverence. Obedience to its laws, conformity to its established forms and usages, a proper regard for its magistrates and officers, he must have. He is morally bound to support legislation, to give heed to the judiciary, and to submit to the executive. Certainly the state expects nothing less of its citizens. Nor can anything less of the citizen be due to the state. Without this obligation being held sacred there would be a degeneration of the state which would mean a degeneration of the citizen.

"The chief cornerstone of the integrity of the state is the integrity of the individual citizen. Law must be upheld if it is good. If it is not good it must be repealed; and its repeal must obtain through the proper constituted channels of legislation unless the judiciary determines it to be unconstitutional. The taking of the repeal of any law out of the hands of the legislative body, puts the integrity of the state in the balance. The open violation of any law teaches lawlessness, and lawlessness is but a mere plastic word for anarchy.

Gambling Prohibition.

"Suppose the state has a law defining gambling devices and prohibiting certain forms of gambling. Now comes the constabulary and declares its inability to discriminate and suppress the prohibited forms. The law is winking at and perhaps the executive is secretly subsidized that the law might be openly violated. It does not take a man with any particular sense of discrimination to understand that such a procedure is educational of a criminal class. And such a procedure evidences the moral sense and moral obligation of the citizen to the state.

"Consider this interpretation as it merges into the duties of the citizen. Now the citizen is morally obligated to support and defend the existence of the state. When its life is threatened at any point his call to the service of the state is clear. If it takes him to war and to battle, then his duty is known and he cannot shirk without disloyalty. When the life of the state is endangered, the citizen has no refuge but to the defense of the state. But the citizen is also morally obligated.

"To support and defend the rights of the state. Every commonwealth has inherent and delegated rights to organize institutions, to regulate its domestic interests, and to administer government within its own borders. Whenever those rights are invaded, violated or nullified, in the defense of the state any common citizen has the right of free speech that he may support and defend the rights of the state, or perhaps compel respect for the state by appealing to the legislature, the judiciary or the executive of the state, or perhaps compel respect for the state.

"To support and defend the institutions of the state. Should it appear that the public treasury was being violated or that the administration of the

penitentiary was cruel, or that the institutions for the unfortunate were being robbed of comforts and necessities, or that any institutions of the state were not being properly administered, again the citizen has the right to make public whatever administration.

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paraffine, Drops and Smoothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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THE AMENDMENTS.

As usual, the people of California are to be pestered this fall with the task of voting on a lot of constitutional amendments that they know nothing about it. It is the referendum in its worst and stupidest form. There is no man in California wise enough to be able to vote intelligently on these amendments on the information given in the bullet. And even a careful study of the amendments as given in the election proclamation printed in the Republican, will fail to give a clear idea of some of them, except after a careful comparison with the present constitution and an examination of the decisions of the courts thereon. Of course nobody expects the average voter to perform this labor, without which intelligent voting is impossible. The whole performance is a farce, and the voter who simply votes against all amendments indiscriminately will not be going far wrong.

However, there are two or three of the amendments which are entitled to serious consideration, and the public is entitled to such information in regard to the remainder as a newspaper can give. Of the fourteen amendments, the second, ninth and thirteenth, as printed on the ballot (Assembly 11, Senate 38, and Senate 8) are entitled to consideration, and one other, the first (Assembly 5) will probably pass, though it ought to be defeated. All the rest are either bad, indifferent or inconsistent, and no mistake can be made in voting them down.

Taking them up in their order, as described on the ballots, the following are the amendments:

(1.) Assembly 5. Exempting the property of the Cogswell Polytechnic college from taxation. Will probably pass, but ought to be defeated on general principles.

(2.) Assembly 11, "relating to the judiciary." This amendment gives Chief Justice Beatty and the other members of the Supreme court the same salaries recently granted by law to the newer members. It has been held that the legislature may raise the salaries of new members of the court, but that only the people can raise the salaries of those already in office. Whatever may be thought of the policy of the legislature in making the original increase, the people will probably regard it as the part of fair play to make the same salary apply to the chief justice and the older judges.

(3.) Assembly 12, "relating to the compensation of state officers." There are two amendments on this subject inconsistent with each other. If both should be passed, the constitution would provide two different salaries for each officer, and no court could tell which should be the legal salary. This amendment gives the governor \$10,000; the lieutenant governor per diem as a member of the legislature; and the other state officers \$5000 and \$6000. No deputy or clerk is to receive more than \$1800. The other amendment, the seventh on the list (Senate 14) gives the lieutenant governor \$4000, and increases his duties; the governor \$6000; the other state officers mostly \$4000, and the clerks a limit of \$1800. Manifestly, both these amendments can not safely be passed, and the only safe thing to do is to defeat them both, until we get some legislature intelligent enough to present us a consistent and intelligible proposition.

(4.) Assembly 13, authorizing municipalities to make bonds payable anywhere. Harmless, so far as we can see, but unimportant.

(5.) Assembly 14, "relating to charters." This is a mere piece of patch-work, inserting two parentheses into a constitutional amendment of 1902, making it clear that the provisions of the constitution in regard to stockholders' charters apply to all cities and charters, whether their original charters were framed under this section or not. The purpose of the amendment, evidently, is to meet a decision that the former language was ambiguous. The amendment is apparently harmless.

(6.) Senate 2. This is one of the most pernicious amendments possible. Its purpose is to make constitutional the unconstitutional provision of the San Francisco charter under which Mayor Gallagher undertook to remove Langdon. If this amendment were passed, San Francisco would have no legal remedy for the present situation. This amendment should receive the vote of no honest man. Vote it down!

(7.) Senate 11. Already discussed under No. 3 above.

(8.) Senate 20. "Providing for an extension of the charter or franchise of corporations." This permits any corporation, by the vote of its own stockholders, to extend its franchise for fifty years, without the control of any individual whatever. Of course, it should be defeated, unanimously.

(9.) Senate 38. "Providing for the deposit of state, county and municipal funds in national and state banks." This amendment ought to pass. These funds are now deposited illegally with much favoritism and some abuse. It seems neither possible nor desirable to prevent the deposit of public funds in banks, and this amendment legalizes the practice, under abundant restrictions against either the present or probable future evils. The amendment is supported by the most careful authorities on the question, under whose supervision it was prepared, and it should pass.

(10.) Senate 40. Compensation of legislators. This provides that the members of the legislature shall receive

\$1,000 a year each for themselves, provided they will not steal more than \$500 a day in each house as "attache" grub. The present situation in the legislature is bad enough, but this amendment could hardly improve it, and would more likely make it worse. Vote it down.

These are all the amendments proposed at the regular session. At the extra session four more were proposed, as follows:

(11.) Assembly 2. Conferring, for two years, certain rights on San Francisco. Under this provision, practically every limit of constitution or charter would be removed for two years from the actions of the present supervisors of San Francisco. It is a degree of power that would be dangerous to confer on anybody, and it would of course be impossible to confine it on Gallagher and his gang.

(12.) Senate 2. This permits San Francisco and San Jose, for two years, to amend their charters on fifteen days' notice, without ratification by the legislature or other ordinary precautions. Nothing but an extreme emergency could justify so extraordinary a procedure, and no such emergency appears.

(13.) Senate 2. This amendment strikes out the present provision of the constitution utilizing all contracts by which a debtor undertakes to pay the tax on mortgages and like obligations. This provision has never been enforced, is of doubtful validity, and is an attempt, by legislation, to reverse the natural laws of economics. The amendment may as well pass.

(14.) Senate 12. This permits San Francisco and San Jose to issue seventy-five year bonds, and to postpone beginning the payment of the principal on those bonds for eighteen years. There is no demand for this privilege; nobody knows what would be done with these bonds if authorized, and the amendment should be defeated.

This is all. Fourteen blind puzzles imposed on a helpless and unfeeling people. Verily, great is the referendum!

CAMPAIGN ADVERTISING.

Owing to occasional misunderstandings and requests from candidates to insert campaign advertising without the "star" advertising mark, it seems proper to repeat the announcement made at the beginning of the campaign in regard to this sort of advertising. On August 29, the Republican said:

"Advertising of a proper character will be accepted from candidates desiring it, at regular rates, either in the display columns, or in the news columns with an advertising mark. Abusive or objectionable matter, or statements implying the endorsement of the paper will of course be edited out, and no paid matter will be accepted without advertising marks."

SHOOTING AT ROADHOUSE

Injured Man Spirited Away By Friends.

Louis Campodonico, Who Did the Shooting, Arrested After a Long Search.

In a brawl at the Remy road house on Railroad avenue last night, Louis Campodonico shot another Italian by the name of Carobino. The extent of Carobino's injuries is not known, as he was taken away from the scene of the shooting immediately by his friends and had not been located at an early this morning.

A number of Italians had been about the place all afternoon and evening, and there was considerable drinking. About 8:30 o'clock Campodonico was shot to a woman in the saloon and according to the latter's story, Carobino approached and made some insulting remark. Campodonico said: "I am not talking to you." A quarrel resulted and Carobino called the other outside. Just what happened then is not known, but those inside heard Campodonico say: "Let go or I'll kill you" and then a shot was fired.

Campodonico then got into his buggy and drove off. The man who was shot started to walk down the road towards Fowler and called to some friends to bring a buggy. This was the last that was seen of the injured man. He was shot in the head over the left eye, but whether the bullet entered the skull is not known.

After the shooting the sheriff's office was notified and Deputy W. S. McSwain was sent out to hunt for the man who did the shooting. No one at the roadhouse would say anything about the affair and it was with difficulty that McSwain got track of his man.

Campodonico was finally located at his place three miles west of Fowler, where he was in bed. He made no resistance when arrested and was landed in jail, where he refused to say anything about the shooting.

Those who were witnesses to the trouble declare that Campodonico was unjustified in shooting and that he was the aggressor in the quarrel. A story is also told that the shooting was the culmination of a long standing grudge over the boundary lines of some land near Sanger, in which Carobino, Campodonico and several others were interested.

A similar circumstance of the affair is that the wounded man cannot be found. There was a great deal of blood about the place of the shooting, but the fact that the victim was able to walk afterward would indicate that his injury is not serious.

The two men are ranchers and quite well known in the Italian colony. Campodonico is unmarried, but Carobino, who is about 40 years of age, has a wife and four children in Italy. Carobino was implicated in an elopement some two years ago with the wife of a man named Laverne.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT OLEANDER TONIGHT

A Republican meeting will be held at Oleander by M. B. Harris, J. W. Bernhard and W. F. Chandler. Music will be furnished by the colored quartet.

RAISE LARGE FUND TO AID SUFFERERS OF ARMENIA

Sum of \$273.50 Was Raised at Mass Meeting of Armenians in Einstein Hall Last Night to Support Magazine Which Is Working Up Cause of that People—Judge Church and Frank Short Made Addresses.

At a mass meeting of the Armenian citizens of Fresno county in Einstein hall last night, \$273.50 was collected to aid "Armenia," the official magazine of that race in this country, to spread sympathy for the oppressed nation and care for the orphans that have been rendered homeless by the massacres of the Turks in Armenia. The hall was crowded and many were standing up. There was the greatest enthusiasm among the Armenians for the cause of the oppressed of their country. Speeches by Judge George E. Church and Frank H. Short and a literary and musical program were the features of the meeting.

Purpose of the Meeting.

Mrs. Harry Sargavak presided at the meeting. She spoke as follows in opening the meeting:

"It pleases me highly as the representative of the magazine 'Armenia' to welcome you here to this meeting where we can entertain our ears with sweet music and our minds with the words of the representative men of Fresno, the Hon. George E. Church and Frank H. Short.

"While we are rejoicing here over our good crops, Armenia is bleeding and crying for help—help from the Anglo-Saxon race. Secretary Matalf and Peace Maker Roosevelt read this magazine and 250 copies are sent every month to officials in New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Illinois, Connecticut and California.

"The magazine 'Armenia' is now sent out free of charge to the towns and cities in which Armenians live and money is raised in various ways for carrying on this work. Men in all walks of life are contributing to this—magazine to hasten the day of liberty and freedom for the native Armenian in Armenia, Turkey and Russia, so that they may be free to worship their God without fear of molestation and so that education and civilization may be carried on without impediment.

"This magazine is also sent to men of rank in England and France and to prominent men in other places in Europe. Through the generosity of the Armenians in Fresno county we have been able to send this magazine to over 100 homes in Fresno. The men who read this magazine have all been impressed with the suffering that the Armenian people have been enduring."

Ars. Victoria Arkelian then rendered a piano solo and was compelled to respond to applause. A duet by the Misses Dorothy Markarian and Jessie Knowles followed. "The Song of the Exile" an Armenian national air played on the clavinet by Mrs. Tatevosian, met with great applause. S. Samuelson then rendered a selection on the violin, and Harry Sargavak sang "Hayasdan," meaning Armenia, the national song of that country.

Yah Krikorian then spoke to the audience in their native tongue and exhorted them to stand together to spread a sentiment of sympathy for the oppressed people in the home country. "We should be glad that we live in the enlightened twentieth century," he said, "and we should stand together to help our country which is living in reality in another century."

Then followed a vocal solo, "Lord of Hosts" beautifully rendered by Miss Dorothy Markarian.

Judge Church's Address.

Judge Church was then introduced as the next speaker. In introducing Judge Church to the audience, Mrs. Sargavak said that he had written an article for Armenia which would be published in the next issue of the magazine.

"I understand," said Judge Church in introduction, "that this meeting was called for the sole purpose of expressing sympathy for the distressed and down-trodden Armenians in Armenia, and in addition to that collecting some money for their relief, particularly for the relief of the boys and girls of the murdered and massacred fathers and mothers of Armenia who have been gathered together from here and there into orphanages and are being cared for by Armenians the world over."

The history of Armenia as everyone knows, has for eighteen centuries been written in blood and tears. The

history of all nations has been written in blood and tears to a very considerable extent. Why, this is even so with our free country. It began with a

great enthusiasm displayed and \$273.50 in all was collected.

Short Spoke Briefly.

After a piano solo by Mrs. Dilhagh Frank Short was introduced as the next speaker. As the hour was growing late, Mr. Short spoke briefly.

"There is but one idea that I would impress upon your minds," said Mr. Short in part. "You come from a country in the very cradle of liberty, you come from the land of yesterday into the land of today and tomorrow, it is here on this earth that the history of the future is to be written in your country, deceit is a virtue when it is necessary to escape the persecutions of a despot. But here, where you have equal rights with every other citizen of this country you should be Americans and remember that the first duty of a citizen is to speak the truth. We now have a conflict on our hands to determine whether a man is exalted or degraded because he is rich or because he is poor, but we must remember that he is not to be rated by his wealth but by his honesty."

The meeting was concluded with a violin solo by Mr. Samuelson.

An Appeal for Substitute.

Captain Hunt of the Salvation Army makes a request for contributions of furniture for a substitute family. The father recently underwent an operation for appendicitis and has since been laid up with material fever. His earning capacity being temporarily suspended, his wife and three children are without means of support. The little house has scarcely any furniture.

PULAJANES KILLED THREE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

MANILA, Oct. 28.—The Pulajanes in Samar attacked boats containing supplies to the Suluans on the Suluang river, killed three scouts and wounded one. Five Pulajanes were killed. The supplies were saved. Troops are now pursuing the Pulajanes.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT OLEANDER TONIGHT

A Republican meeting will be held at Oleander by M. B. Harris, J. W. Bernhard and W. F. Chandler. Music will be furnished by the colored quartet.

MEN WHO WOULD LIKE TO BE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES

TICKETS TO BE VOTED FOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD A WEEK FROM TOMORROW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A week from Tuesday there will be elections in forty-two states and three territories. Oregon, Maine and Vermont have already elected state officers and members of the sixtieth congress. In twenty-three of the states a governor and other state officers (in twenty of them also, a legislature); in ten, minor state officers or justices of the Supreme court; in two, congressmen and a legislature; and in seven, congressmen only, are to be elected. Oklahoma is to vote on a state constitution, and Arizona and New Mexico on joint statehood.

The terms of thirty United States senators—fifteen Democrats and fifteen Republicans—expire March 3, 1907. Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky and Arkansas have already selected Democrats, and Georgia has a legislature which will elect another, while Maine and Oregon have legislatures which insure the return of Republicans. Of the twenty-two states in which are to be chosen November 6th legislatures that will elect United States senators, fourteen are represented by Republicans and eight by Democrats.

A national house of representatives is to be elected—the sixtieth congress, with 386 members. The present house is composed of 230 Republicans and 136 Democrats. Maine has already elected four Republicans, Oregon two and Vermont two.

There is fusion in only one state—Nebraska—where the Democrats and Republicans agreed upon a division of the state nominations, though in several other states the Republicans or Democrats have been nominated or endorsed by one or more of the minor parties.

As usual, there is only one state ticket—the Democratic—in South Carolina. Pennsylvania leads this year with the greatest number of state tickets—twelve. Parties are numerous, those having tickets in the field being Independence League, Citizens, Commonwealth, City, Referendum, Jefferson, American, Anti-Administration, Republican, Reorganized Republican and Lincoln. Six of them, however, are confined to Pennsylvania.

The Socialists have tickets in twenty-five states, the Prohibitionists in twenty-three, Socialist Labor in seven, Populists or Peoples' in four and the Independence League in three, while "Public Ownership" has a ticket in one state.

The number of tickets in the different states is: One, South Carolina; two, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington; three, Delaware, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah; four, Connecticut, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming; five, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New York, Ohio; six, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas; seven, California; twelve, Pennsylvania.

The Socialists have tickets in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The Prohibitionists have tickets in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The Independence League has tickets in California, Massachusetts and New York.

The Union Labor party has tickets in California, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas. The Populists or Peoples' party has tickets in California, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas.

The Socialists and Prohibitionists have nominated candidates for congress in many districts, and in others Labor Unions or Federations have endorsed Democrats or Republicans who are believed to be favorable to their cause.

The Democratic and Reorganized Republican tickets in Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The Socialists and Prohibitionists have nominated candidates for congress in many districts, and in others Labor Unions or Federations have endorsed Democrats or Republicans who are believed to be favorable to their cause.

The following are the heads of the state tickets in the different states:

Alabama. Governor, Braxton B. Comer. Anti-Admin. Rep., Asa E. Stratton. California. Governor, James A. Gillett. Prohibition, James H. Gillett. Socialist Labor, John B. Dill.

Arkansas. Governor, George W. Blaine. Prohibition, James H. Higgins. Socialist Labor, John B. Dill.

Colorado. Governor, John C. Easton. Prohibition, John C. Easton. Socialist Labor, John D. Dill.

Connecticut. Governor, John F. Wilcox. Prohibition, John F. Wilcox. Socialist Labor, John F. Wilcox.

Delaware. Governor, Charles E. Tinker. Prohibition, John F. Wilcox. Socialist Labor, John F. Wilcox.

Florida. Governor, George W. Gillett. Prohibition, John F. Wilcox. Socialist Labor, John F. Wilcox.

Georgia. Governor, John F. Wilcox. Prohibition, John F. Wilcox. Socialist Labor, John F. Wilcox.

POLITICAL CARDS

FOR TAX COLLECTOR
A. B. SMITH
Republican Nominee
FOR COUNTY AUDITOR
H. E. BARNUM
Republican Nominee
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
DENVER S. CHURCH
Democratic Nominee
For Coroner
A. H. SWEENEY
Sanger, Cal.
Regular Republican Nominee
FOR COUNTY CLERK
JOHN C. MOORE
Republican Nominee
FOR CONSTABLE—Third Township
U. M. VOICE
Republican Nominee
FOR SUPERVISOR—Fourth District
J. M. LESLIE
Regular Republican Nominee, Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1906
FOR SUPERVISOR—First District
CHRIS JORGENSEN
Regular Democratic Nominee
FOR COUNTY TREASURER
J. R. HICKMAN
Regular Republican Nominee
For District Attorney
GEO. COSGRAVE
Republican Nominee
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR
H. L. WARD
Democratic Nominee
FOR SHERIFF
L. P. TIMMINS
Republican Nominee
FOR ASSESSOR
J. M. BRAMLETT
Republican Nominee
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR
SCOTT MCKAY
Republican Nominee
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
(Third Township)
GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH
Democratic Nominee
FOR CONSTABLE
(Third Township)
WM. H. PULESTON
Regular Republican Nominee
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
GEO. E. CHURCH (Incumbent)
Democratic Nominee
FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
GEO. R. ANDREWS
Republican Nominee
FOR RECORDER
R. N. BARSTOW
Republican Nominee
For Recorder
CHARLES McCARDIE
Democratic Nominee
For Treasurer
R. G. HARRELL
Democratic Nominee
FOR ASSEMBLYMAN 6th District
T. J. ALEXANDER
Democratic Nominee
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
ALVA E. SNOW
Republican Nominee
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
H. Z. AUSTIN (Incumbent)
Republican Nominee
FOR CONSTABLE OF THE THIRD TOWNSHIP
WALTER S. McEWAIN
Democratic Nominee
FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
N. P. JUSTY
Democratic Nominee
FOR CORONER
WILLIAM A. BEAN
Democratic Nominee
FOR ASSESSOR
G. P. CUMMINGS
Democratic Nominee
FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
E. W. LINDSEY
Democratic Nominee
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
N. C. COLDWELL
Democratic Nominee
FOR COUNTY CLERK
W. O. MILES
Democratic Nominee
FOR SHERIFF
R. D. CHITTENDEN
Democratic Nominee
FOR CONSTABLE OF THE THIRD TOWNSHIP
JOHN W. DUMAS
Democratic Nominee
FOR TAX COLLECTOR
B. R. LA RUE
Democratic Nominee

THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN

WEATHER

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Forecast: San Joaquin valley; Cool; fresh south wind.

Temperature, dry bulb..... 34
Temperature, wet bulb..... 38
Humidity..... 49
Wind (N.W.)..... 5 miles per hour
Maximum Temperature..... 35
Minimum Temperature..... 32
Fair Monday.

LOCAL BREVIETIES

Salinas
Potatoes
At Hollands'.
Dr. Russell has returned.

Tally tags at the Republicans.
Sequoia Hotel and Cafe, regular Sunday dinner \$1, with wine.

Wanted—A four or five-room house, Address K, box 5, Republican.

Wanted—Women girls to pack eggs, Hooligan's Pig Packing Co.

For Sale—Modern 5-room cottage, Cul 121 Jensen avenue, Fresno.

You see with ease what you wear, Dr. Kearns glasses, 2036 Mariposa.

Bulbs imported from Holland, at Hobbs, Parsons Co., H and Tulara Sta.

Fraternal Brotherhood Lodge will give a "Hallowe'en" social Monday night at Einstein hall. All their friends invited. Come and have a good time. Jack 'o lanterns, fortune tellers, apples, dancing, and a general good time. Everybody taxed 10 cents at the door.

Fraternal Brotherhood Lodge will give a "Hallowe'en" social Monday night at Einstein hall. All their friends invited. Come and have a good time. Jack 'o lanterns, fortune tellers, apples, dancing, and a general good time. Everybody taxed 10 cents at the door.

Edward J. Hanney died yesterday morning at the county hospital after an illness of one week from cirrhosis of the liver accelerated by intemperate use of alcohol. He was a native of Ireland and was 58 years of age. Funeral arrangements have been deferred by the difficulty of securing capable coaches. Principal Morris C. James of the Berkeley High school has made public this statement: "The American game of football should be abolished whether the American boy may like Rugby or not. The universities to their own students, but they should not stop with forbidding them to endeavor through boards of education and school principals to drive it from the lower schools."

Dan E. Smith of the University of California will lecture on Wednesday evening October 31st in the assembly hall, High school building, before the University Extension Center. Two lectures of the syllabus will be covered: "Spain, the Land and the People," and "The Rise of the Spanish Monarchy." In describing the country about forty illustrations will be shown by means of the stereopticon. Admission 25¢. Season tickets, entitling holder to membership in the center and all privileges library classes, etc., \$2.

DOPE FIEND TAKES HOP IN STREET AND SLEEPS

Is Found in Chinatown. With Cocaine and Syringe in Hand, Fast Asleep.

OAKLAND, Oct. 28.—Portland wound up the season here today by splitting even with the home team in a double header. A two bigger by Schrimpf in the ninth with two more won the morning game for Portland. Mobley, a bush leaper, from Stockton, pitched for Portland in the afternoon. The northern team finally hit safe, gave the game to Oakland. Before the game began, Tom Richardson, son of the Portland Commercial club presented each member of the pennant winning team with a handsome gold watch fob. Scores: Portland ... 100 100 000-3 12 7 0 Oakland ... 000 110 000-2 7 0 Batteries: Schrimpf and Carsons; Hoppe and Hackett.

Afternoon game: Portland ... 000 000 000-1 5 2 Oakland ... 001 120 000-4 3 3 Batteries: Marley and Carson; Cates and Hackett, Umpire, Perine.

HANNAY—In Fresno, October 29, 1906. Edward J. Hanney, a native of Ireland, aged 58 years, 2 months, 1 day. Funeral announcement later.

TWO MEN KILLED IN STABBING AFFRAY

Meager Reports of Trouble in the Sweet Grass Hills of Montana.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 28.—A Miner special from the north tonight states that meager advices have been received at Fort Benton of a stabbing and shooting affray in the Sweet Grass hills, sixty miles distant, between Indians and whites, as the result of which two men are dead, and two badly injured. It is impossible to learn the names of the principals in the trouble. A priest left Fort Benton for the scene. Officers also are preparing to leave for the hills. Word of the affray was brought to Fort Benton by a messenger for a priest to administer to the dying men.

Against Long Family Prayer.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 28.—In an address to the seventy-ninth annual convention of the National Methodist Sunday School Union this morning, Bishop John H. Vincent advised against the holding of long family prayer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—After February 1st, next, the American Banknote company will manufacture all United States postage stamps. Under a contract made public yesterday, the concern must deliver 25,000,000 daily six times a week.

The American Banknote company made the first postage stamps for the government and held the contract up to fifteen years ago. At that time the government went into the business itself and down to this day the bureau of printing and engraving has turned out all stamps. It is declared the government has decided that the work can be done cheaper by contract.

DENTISTS

DR. PRATHER, DENTIST—Office over postoffice. Phone Main 233.

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO.

U. S. Depositary.

Paid up Capital..... \$150,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits..... 170,000

Alfred Kutter..... President
E. P. Manheim..... Vice Pres. and Mgr.
Walter Shoemaker..... Cashier
G. A. Middleton..... Assistant Cashier

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

FRESNO NATIONAL BANK.

(Opposite the Postoffice.)

Paid up Capital..... \$300,000
Surplus and undivided profits..... 80,000

Thomas W. Patterson, president; W. F. McVey, vice president; Dan Brown, Jr., cashier; Am. S. Hayes, assistant cashier.

For County Superintendent of Schools.

G. N. FREEMAN
(Incumbent.)

Republican Nominee.

For County Superintendent of Schools.

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(Incumbent.)

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For County Superintendent of Schools.

G. N. FREEMAN
(Incumbent.)

Republican Nominee.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Position on small ranch by young man and wife. Who will cook. Address J. Box 15, Republican.

TEAMSTER, A. J., wants position. Address H. Box 24, Republican.

WANTED—Position by experienced male stenographer and typewriter. Address E. C. Box 29, Republican.

WANTED—Place for young man to work mornings, evenings and Saturdays. Address Fresno Business College.

WANTED—Position as short order cook, or cook; temperate. C. H. Crutchfield, 1040 H St.

WANTED—By young lady, position as stenographer with a view to advancement. P. O. Box 324.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS.

H. S. H. LUCOMPT, vocal teacher. Studio 1035 Mariposa St. Phone Main 2701.

A. HOWELL SIMPSON, violin and mandolin teacher. Studio 1035 Mariposa St. Phone Main 2406.

EXPERT PIANO TUNING and repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Heffernan, 951 J St. Phone Main 497.

JOHN LIGON, instructor of piano and violin, removed 3016 Fresno St. Country lessons accepted.

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